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27 May 1963

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



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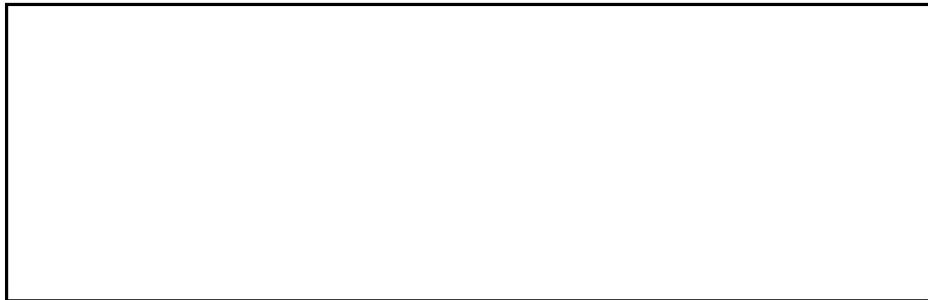
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## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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**Sino-Soviet Relations:** The statement signed by the USSR and Cuba on 23 May and that signed by the Chinese and New Zealand Communist Parties on 25 May contrast sharply, demonstrating that neither Moscow nor Peiping will enter their forthcoming unity talks with intent to compromise on basic issues.

The joint Soviet-Cuban statement was intended to demonstrate Castro's support for the Soviet line on a wide range of issues in dispute with the Chinese. The statement stressed Soviet themes of the necessity of peaceful coexistence, dangers of nuclear war, affirmation that revolution cannot be exported, and need to concentrate on economic development after a successful revolution.

The Chinese - New Zealand statement took up these questions also, but with the opposite emphasis. Reliance on peaceful coexistence as a tool to bring about a peaceful transition to socialism was condemned as "a modern version of social democracy," another "variant of bourgeois political parties." Acts of "adventurism and capitulationism," the Chinese characterization of Soviet actions in Cuba, were singled out as "extremely wrong and harmful."

In the five weeks remaining before the Soviet and Chinese delegates meet, each side will probably find occasion to make joint statements with its supporters designed to demonstrate backing for its views within the Communist movement.

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Addis Ababa Conference: The charter adopted by the African summit conference reflects the gradualist approach to continental unity advocated by the moderate Monrovia grouping of African states. It presumably supersedes the rival "systems" developed by the militant Casablanca powers in 1961 and by the moderates last year.

Nkrumah and his large Ghanaian delegation failed in their efforts to stampede the conference into accepting his "union now" thesis. Principal gainers, in terms of personal prestige, were Ethiopia's Emperor Haile Selassie, Algerian Premier Ben Bella, and the Presidents of Tanganyika, Mali, and Ivory Coast. Nasir, while well received, appears to have made little impact.

As anticipated, the conferees joined in a strongly militant posture in support of "freedom fighters" in still-dependent African territories and South Africa. A proposal by Guinea's Sekou Touré that each independent state allocate one percent of its national budget to a special fund for this purpose appears to have been adopted, as was some type of coordinating mechanism.

The conference's failure to seat a Togolese delegation leaves President Grunitsky's regime in limbo as far as the intra-African sphere is concerned and will encourage exile elements to continue plotting its overthrow. Grunitsky, if not again tempted to abandon the field to his ambitious rival, Vice President Meatchi, may react by drawing closer to Ghana and possibly the USSR.

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DAILY BRIEF

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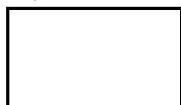
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NOTES

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Pakistan - Communist China: The managing director of Pakistan International Airways plans to leave this week for Hong Kong and Peiping to discuss the possibility of extending service to the Far East, including Communist China. The Chinese have told Karachi that they would welcome the inauguration of Pakistani flights. An agreement would give China reciprocal landing rights in Pakistan.

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DAILY BRIEF

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UN-Congo: U Thant is now thinking of completing the withdrawal of UN troops from the Congo in October rather than in December, according to Under Secretary Bunche. Bunche commented that to pull UN forces out even in December would be "most hazardous." He said that Thant is "completely obsessed by the UN financial crisis!"

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